

The Goodland Republic.

GOODLAND, KANSAS.

CYRUS W. FIELD is still reported as very low and takes little nourishment.

A RICH gold find is reported at Black Mountain, forty miles west of Salida, Col. The assay showed \$42,000 gold per ton.

In the past year nine banks have failed in Kansas and nine have been organized. The business of the banks of this state have greatly increased the past year.

SENATOR STEWART's place is with the people's party. His efforts will be futile toward accomplishing currency reform through either of the old parties, and he is too able a man to have his energies wasted.

It is reported that through an agreement of the republicans and democrats members of both houses of congress, that Arizona and Oklahoma, will be admitted as states during the present session of congress.

GEORGE MARTIN of the Kansas City Gazette, has figured it out that there will be 8 state officers, 8 congressmen, 10 presidential electors, 26 district judges, 424 county officers, 40 state senators, 125 representatives and 9 legislative delegates, a total of 650 in all, to be elected in Kansas next year.

THE Glendale robbers are in a fair way to be captured if reports are correct, that the plot has been discovered and the identity of participants in it made known. In Jefferson City penitentiary the scheme was planned, and it was executed by ex-convicts. It is supposed that the robbery near Omaha was committed by the same parties and that the robbers are now in the state of Colorado.

CLEVELAND has declared himself not a candidate for the presidency. Murrat Halstead says it will be Flower and Gray of Indiana, or Boies of Iowa. We think Hill would be much stronger as a candidate than Flower. Blaine and McKinley are said to be the republican favorites as candidates for president and vice president. However, time will determine who will be the nominees in 1892.

FRANCE has demanded of Bulgaria the rescinding of the order for the expulsion of the journalist, M. Chadoine. Bulgaria, it is reported will not rescind, and war may follow, in which all the European powers would be involved. As France and Russia have formed an alliance, it would be the old conflict over again with a former enemy now an ally of Russia, and Turkey would be the field of war.

ROGER Q. MILLS seems to take his defeat for speaker very much to heart. He has been sick, some say caused by chagrin, others with la grippe. At any rate he has declined the second place on the committee on ways and means, and his reply to a communication from Speaker Crisp did not conceal his dissatisfaction with the place offered him. It does not reflect favorable light on the character of Mr. Mills to sulk like a spoiled child.

An effort is to be made by Representative Wheeler of Michigan, to have the house pass a resolution expunging from the records, the censure which the last house passed upon Representative Bynum of Indiana, for abusing Speaker Reed. It is expected that the bringing up of this old thing will precipitate a bitter partisan row on the floor of the house, and for that reason conservative members of all parties would prefer its being left alone.

The following statement has been made by United States Commissioner of Labor Wight: "It is true that the time has arrived when every person in the United States who desires employment cannot get it. One thousand people are constantly competing for nine hundred and twenty places. What I am saying has nothing to do with the unemployed who are always hanging upon the outskirts of civilization. I am dealing simply with currents in the way of occupation."

Edward M. Field, the fool son of Cyrus W. Field, lies in Ludlow street jail charged with being a defaulter. The investigations show him to be in default \$3,000,000. He got away with \$1,287,000 belonging to Wickersham, his partner, \$100,000 belonging to a corn dealer, two widows \$14,000, Union Pacific securities \$500,000, from a tailor \$18,500, Peter Cassidy \$30,000, from a Mr. Delta \$12,000, total \$1,945,000, from his father \$125,000 making a total of \$3,070,000. How this amount was squandered, or into what hole it went does not appear. Probably it was swallowed up in that financial maelstrom, Wall street.

THE gripe is supposed by our best posted medical writers to be of Russian descent and was first known as Russian influenza. It cannot be confined to the strictly contagious disease which are transmitted from one person to another. It spreads rapidly through the atmosphere and does not seem to be confined to any particular altitude, flourishingly

equally as well nearly at sea level as in the higher elevation. Humidity seems to be the controlling element to this disease. Damp, warm weather in the winter season is when it gets in its most fatal and general work. A peculiarity of this contagion is that it always travels from east to west.

In regard to the gibes and ridicule heaped upon the people's party, "Klamity Howlers," as some have it, we publish the following concise article from the pen of Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor: "It is written in the history of every great reform that in its incipient stages laughter, ridicule and silence have been the first weapons wielded in opposition. To be misunderstood has always been the fate of the advocate of reform; to be sneered at and ridiculed has been the lot of the man who raised his voice in defense of new measures that were calculated to benefit the masses. 'We erect stones to the memory of the men our fathers stoned.'"

SENATOR PLUMB's old free coinage bill has been introduced by Senator Stewart of Nevada, changed only so as to make it compulsory to coin all the silver taken to the mints into dollars, instead of bars. Senators Oullom and Mitchell have re-introduced bills for one cent letter postage. Senator Padlock has done likewise with his bill for a permanent tariff commission. Two senators, one democrat—Turpie of Indiana, and one republican—Mitchell of Oregon, have introduced joint resolutions providing for the adoption of a constitutional amendment providing for the election of senators by direct vote of the people, and Senator Turpie has given notice that he will speak on the resolution this week. Senator Plumb has introduced a bill for the retirement of national bank notes, the free coinage of silver, and the promotion of international free coinage of silver.

JERRY SIMPSON now comes out and declares that he never wore socks. In an interview with the Chicago Sentinel he is quoted as saying: "I never made a speech without stockings on in my life and I never pulled up my pants to show what kind of stockings I wore. The story was sent out by an anti-alliance newspaper correspondent to a paper in my district. It was made out of whole cloth and it was instigated, I suppose, by the remarks that I made concerning my opponent who was noted for his fine dressing and his expensive and aristocratic airs. I called him 'Silkstocking Hal,' and may have said that farmers could not afford to wear stockings of that kind. You people don't understand the farmers of Kansas. They are not fools by any means. They are the pick of the east. The most enterprising of the young man of the country went from New York, New England and Ohio and the other states to Kansas and we have the best of this element in our party."

NOTHING has transpired this fall that testifies to the reasonableness of the "sub-treasury plan" more emphatically than the recent blockade of grain cars at Chicago. All the immense elevators were filled, and the miles upon miles, of the truckage of the numerous railroads that put in Chicago were glutted with loaded grain cars. This glut has not been cleared up at the present writing, and while farmers are waiting to sell at one end of the line, and ocean vessels waiting for cargoes at the other, this clot in the very heart of our inland commerce has produced stagnation and dullness in the business of the country. The usual reply has been, (to the sub-treasury proposition.) "We have plenty of elevators in which to store and handle all our grain." This now turns out not to be true. Besides there is a shortage in the supply of grain cars. We would remark that not only are the elevators inadequate, and the railway facilities inadequate, but the money of the country is also inadequate to handle the crops of our growing country, at the close of a fruitful season. Here are facts for the scoffers at the sub-treasury plan to meet and explain. The fact is there is not enough money, there are not enough grain cars, there are not enough elevators. As a result the business of the country suffers, the farmers cannot meet pressing obligations without borrowing money at high rates of interest, and our home trade suffers. Everyone knows that when farmers have money they spend it freely in trade and improvements, but when they cannot sell their grain the wheels of our domestic commerce stand still. Give us the sub-treasury plan.

Tyring to Save the Seals. The Behring sea question has developed a new phase, or rather the Canadian portion of it has. The authorities of the Australian provinces have received a circular letter from the British secretary of state for the colonies, asking that all procurable information about the decline of the fur seal fisheries in the southern hemisphere be sent to the Dominion government. Hunting the southern fur seal, or sea bear, was an important industry in the early part of the present century, but it is reported that the islands on which they then abounded are now cleared of seals. The habits of the fur seals of the northern Pacific ocean and those of the southern hemisphere appear to be very similar, and it is thought that the decline of the southern fishery may indicate some proper system of protection for the seals in Behring sea.

Government Railways. The question of government ownership of railways which the people's party advocate, has been ridiculed by the republican press, who claim that it would not work. The following extract, taken from an interview with Prof. Ely on his return from Europe by the Kansas City Star, shows that it works in Germany, and why shouldn't it work here? Prof. Ely says:

"I was very much impressed during my stay in Germany this summer by the superior service of the controlled railways of that country as compared with the careless management of our lines. There was scarcely an accident in Prussia the whole summer, while in this country nearly five times as many passengers were injured or killed outright. The American railways have not enough employees to ensure safety and attention. England has four times as many men, and Germany even more. 'We are fully thirty years behind Germany for safety for passengers. There are no unguarded crossings allowed to menace the public. Even at the stations there is no crossing the tracks to reach outgoing trains, as is the case in our own union stations. To get on the other side in Germany you must descend a flight of steps and pass through a tunnel under the track. The stations themselves are models of beautiful architecture. The new one in Frankfurt cost \$8,000,000. When the government intends to erect a new station it offers a prize to architects for ornamental designs. There is a maximum of comfort received in railway travel, as the stations are all union stations, which is possible since the government controls all the lines."

"Since I was in Germany ten years ago many improvements in speed have been made, fifty miles an hour being the scheduled time for many trains. The express from Berlin to Hamburg made fifty miles an hour, all stops included. Government ownership also opens a way for the use of the railway for social purposes. The general opinion is that the population is too much centralized in the large cities and by the cheap zone or belt railroad system, soon to be opened in Berlin, workmen may live in the suburbs and work in the city without much expense."

"The government management of the railway finances has also been a brilliant success, surpassing all expectations. In Prussia alone last year, after paying the interest and part of the principal on the bonded debt, there was a surplus of \$25,000,000. The reduction in fares and freights annually amount to a distribution of over \$25,000,000. I must say a word for the high quality of the freight services, which is fully equal to the express traffic in many parts of our own country. A trunk can be sent all over Germany with perfect safety and convenience for a mere trifle, while a few cents more guarantees its delivery at a certain hour."

Her Opinion of Him. A dramatic incident enlivened the Blaine divorce proceedings, which were in progress at the office of Referee Lord at New York City last week.

Mrs. James G. Blaine, Jr., arrived with her friend, Mrs. Doremus. She did not know the law gave her husband the right to be present. When she saw him there, though she had not met him since she bid him goodbye at Bar Harbor, three years ago, she controlled any sign of surprise so well that her companion never suspected the man who rose as they entered was the person in question. Mrs. Doremus had seen Blaine before, but it was years ago, and as his wife did not take the slightest notice of him, she did not suspect it was he. During the proceedings Mrs. Doremus said to the person next to her:

"The man in this case is a scoundrel and poltroon."

"Do you know who you are talking to?" snapped the individual addressed.

"No," she replied.

"Well, I am Blaine."

Mrs. Doremus flushed slightly, and then continued quickly and with increasing emphasis: "I did not know you were Blaine, when I spoke, but I repeat now, that the man who would abandon not only his wife, but his innocent child, at the dictates of his father and—"

"Don't mention my mother's name," burst in Blaine.

"Since you have mentioned it," calmly continued Mrs. Doremus, "I will add, or his mother, is a poltroon and scoundrel."

Blaine had nothing handy to reply, and the passage at arms came to an end.

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NOTICE-TIMBER CULTURE. No. 10628 U. S. Land office Oberlin Kas. November 12 1891. Complaint having been entered at this office by John Jordan against James N. Ely for failure to comply with law as to timber-culture entry No. 2041 dated May 18 1888, upon the southwest quarter section 25, township 7 south range 38 west, in Sherman county, Kansas with a view to the cancellation of said entry; contestant alleging that said James N. Ely has wholly failed, at any time during the 6 and 7 years up to the present date to replant the first 5 acres of said land to trees seeds or cuttings, neither has he cultivated or prepared the said 5 acres for planting or replanting or caused it to be planted trees, tree seeds, or cuttings, but the full amount bond on said tract has been forfeited during the summer months of 1890 and the entire growing season of 1891 up to the present date failed to grow up to a dense mass of weeds without any cultivation whatever. Thereby destroying all trees from prior planting and cutting and every failure exists at this date in case to be taken before M. D. Calvert, upon a notary public at his office in Goodland, Kansas, on the 5 day of January, 1892 at 10 a. m. G. L. CALVERT, Register.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. The state of Kansas } ss. Sherman county } ss. In the probate court in and for said county. In the matter of the estate of Henry F. Putting, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Henry F. Putting, late of said county deceased, by the honorable, the probate court of the county and state aforesaid, dated the 10 day of November A. D. 1891. Now all persons having claims against the said estate, are hereby notified that they must present the same to the undersigned, for allowance, within one year from date of said letters or they may be precluded from any benefit of such estate, and that if such claims be not exhibited within three years after the date of said letters they shall be forever barred. HOLT ANDREWS, Administrator. Of the estate of Henry F. Putting, deceased, dated this 17 day of November 1891.

CONTEST NOTICE. No. 13439. December 1, 1891. U. S. Land Office, Wakeeney, Kansas. Complaint having been entered at this office by John P. Reynolds against John N. Yarnal for abandoning his homestead entry, No. 1772, dated June 10, 1887, upon the northwest quarter of section 34, township 10 south, range 40 west, in Sherman county, Kansas, with a view to the cancellation of said entry, the said parties are hereby notified to appear at this office on the 1st day of February, 1892 at 10 o'clock a. m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment. LEE MORROW, Register. G. L. Calvert, attorney for complainant.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician retired from practice, having at hand by an Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections, also positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellow-men by this medium, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using, and a money order for \$1.00, with a stamp naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 820 Power Block, Rochester, N. Y.

SCOTT'S SUB-TREASURY. The new book of lectures, Scott on the subject of the sub-treasury plan as endorsed in the platform of the people's party at Cincinnati, is a complete and wonderfully clear and comprehensive statement and argument. It is certain to become the standard work on that subject. Henceforth no speaker or editor can afford to discuss this question without first giving this book a careful perusal. Mr. Scott is the best qualified man in the states to present this subject. He has studied it in all its phases, and he writes honestly, calmly, graphically and convincingly. It is a book for the multitude as well as for the philosopher; it is a book that everyone should read; no one can afford not to read it. The fact that its pages went to press they passed under the eagle eye of J. C. Hubbard adds immensely to its value and will place its utter reliability as to facts and figures absolutely beyond a question. It is the most valuable book of the decade. Well printed on good paper, over one hundred pages; also diagrams showing how to build, etc. Price 25 cents; address G. H. Flinham, general agent, Topeka, Kas.

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Travelers will be glad to learn that a through Pullman buffet sleeper leaves Denver each evening at 8:10 on the "Great Rock Island Route," via Kansas City and the Wabash to St. Louis. Return, leave Denver at a reasonable hour, and arrive at St. Louis second morning at a good business hour, a fact appreciated by travelers. JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen'l Ticket and Passenger Ag't, Chicago.

THE HOME MAGAZINE. OF WASHINGTON, D. C. The fourth volume of this popular monthly magazine begins with the issue for November.

Among the contents of this number is chapter first of a new serial from the pen of Harriet Prescott Spofford, entitled "One too Many." This is well illustrated and will run through three or four issues.

Mary Hartwell Catherwood's two-part story, "The Mill at Petit Cap," is concluded in this number.

Mrs. Logan's article for the month is especially interesting. She writes of the re-election of Lincoln.

There is an excellent short story by Ellis W. Peattie, entitled "An Autumnal Wooing."

The article in the "Gentle Art of Beauty" series treats of the teeth. This article alone is worth the price of the Home Magazine for a year.

The dining room department for the current number gives many valuable recipes, and a menu for a Thanksgiving dinner.

Miss Fraden gives the doral department an interesting illustrated paper on the famous lily, the Victoria Regia, exhibited this fall in the basin of the Barbicoid fountain in the Botanical Garden, whose leaves, as they floated upon the water, were of such size that they would bear up a child.

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